

# Converting Colors

XYZ(42.4591, 36.7441, 99.4622)

Have a look what the booklet for  
XYZ(42.4591, 36.7441, 99.4622)  
contains.

<b>XYZ(42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**XYZ(42.3901, 36.6779,  
99.4531)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9899FF
RGB	152, 153, 255
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 100%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.40, 0.40, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	239°, 100%, 80%
HSV	239°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531
YIQ	164.3290, -33.3380, 31.5100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

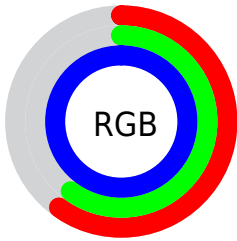
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	152, 153, 255
Decimal	10000895
CIE Lab	67.03, 24.11, -50.89
CIE LCh	67, 56.308, 295.347
Yxy	36.6779, 0.2375, 0.2055
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288190975 (0xFF9899FF)
YUV	164.3290, 44.7008, -10.8125
Hunter-Lab	60.5623, 18.9557, -54.9702

# Details

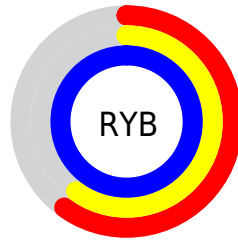
The XYZ color **42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **82.3501, 94.4117, 43.5905**, and the grayscale version is **35.2495, 37.0852, 40.3858**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **66.9412, 65.5473, 103.7315**, and **19.6637, 16.0129, 55.4805** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **34.4153, 27.0672, 98.0184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.2678, 48.5690, 101.2277**.

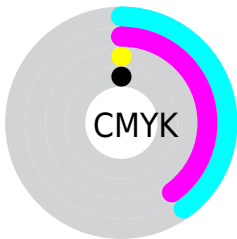
# Distribution



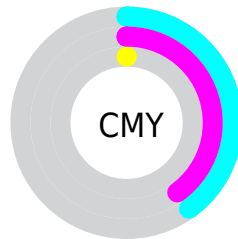
- Red (60%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the XYZ color 42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the XYZ color 42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 42.3901, 36.6779,  
99.4531

■ 42.3901, 36.6779,  
99.4531

347.0617,  
331.9139, 579.6695

■ 29.5993, 24.9582,  
75.2295

■ 78.0512, 70.0771,  
162.4507

■ 19.6812, 16.0459,  
55.2981

■ 101.6521, 92.5254,  
202.0619

■ 12.2704, 9.5567,  
39.2402

129.5872,  
119.3187, 247.6393

■ 7.0016, 5.1060,  
26.6374

162.2218,  
150.8414, 299.6016

■ 3.5095, 2.3096,  
17.0711

199.9211,  
187.4779, 358.3672

■ 1.4286, 0.7788,  
10.1227

243.0507,

■ 0.2764, 0.0000,

229.6125, 424.3547

5.3737

291.9757,  
277.6297, 497.9826

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
2.4056

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.7895

■ 42.3901, 36.6779,  
99.4531

■ 42.3901, 36.6779,  
99.4531

■ 34.4153, 27.0672,  
98.0184

■ 52.2678, 48.5690,  
101.2277

■ 28.2177, 19.5877,  
96.9013

■ 64.1559, 62.8695,  
103.3614

■ 23.6623, 14.0783,  
96.0780

■ 78.1584, 79.7031,  
105.8726

■ 20.5932, 10.3535,  
95.5208

■ 94.3708, 99.1840,  
108.7783

■ 18.8248, 8.1924,  
95.1969

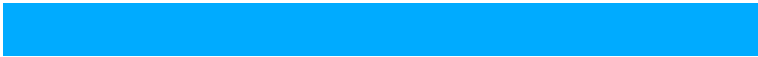
95.0500, 100.0000,  
108.9000

■ 18.0768, 7.2737,  
95.0589

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



33.5434, 36.6779, 107.7212



42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531



50.2235, 36.6779, 73.1693

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531



45.0789, 36.6779, 12.3618



20.8988, 36.6779, 36.2339

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531



82.3501, 94.4117, 43.5905

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



23.0023, 36.6779, 18.6874



42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531



36.2132, 36.6779, 8.9749

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531



51.9455, 36.6779, 22.9691



28.2812, 36.6779, 10.6937



22.0054, 36.6779, 63.6962



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531



53.3258, 36.6779, 53.0819



28.2812, 36.6779, 10.6937



21.2426, 36.6779, 29.1622

# Sweetspot

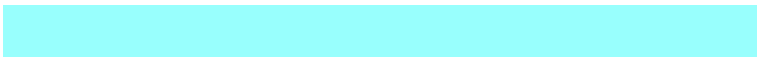
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



42.3914, 36.6792, 99.4533



75.7579, 76.8178, 105.4422



66.4845, 85.3057, 106.1269



15.8072, 15.9517, 22.4958



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



20.3446, 21.4041, 23.3091



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



42.3914, 36.6792, 99.4533



36.1555, 29.1653, 98.3316



53.5780, 42.2045, 99.9302



17.0172, 17.4060, 22.7127



9.4516, 3.8129, 49.6724



0.9250, 0.3807, 4.8380



# Inverse Universe

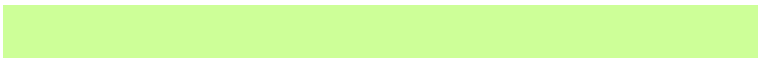
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



58.2189, 46.0178, 35.9520



53.8611, 39.6410, 27.2890



66.6651, 86.7974, 42.9475



18.0166, 17.9899, 18.7044



21.5589, 11.1129, 1.0620

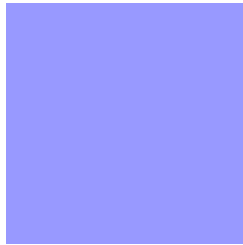


2.1015, 1.0830, 0.1160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

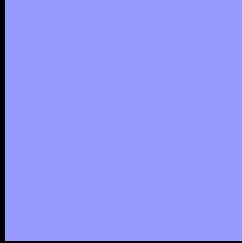
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the XYZ color 42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

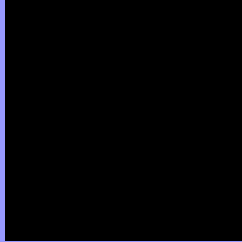
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# XYZ 42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the XYZ color 42.3901, 36.6779,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531

### Protanopia

39.3732, 36.8736, 99.6499

### Deuteranopia

38.0293, 36.9992, 98.0657



## Tritanopia

32.4630, 36.8217, 49.6523

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531

## Protanomaly

40.2603, 36.5682, 99.5442

## Deuteranomaly

39.3408, 36.6192, 98.7607

## Tritanomaly

35.5903, 36.4606, 65.4834

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531

## Achromatopsia

35.2861, 37.1238, 40.4278

## Achromatomaly

37.1461, 36.6464, 57.9390

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to XYZ 42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(152, 153, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 153, 255)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(152, 153, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 153, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to XYZ 42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(152, 153, 255) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 153, 255) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 153, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 153, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 153, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 153,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to XYZ 42.3901, 36.6779, 99.4531 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 153, 255) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
153, 255) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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